

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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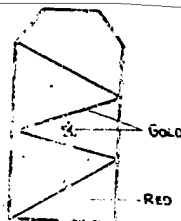
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3. December 1943 to March 1944: Armed clashes between Sinkiang Provincial troops and Mongolian troops occurred along the Sinkiang-Mongolian frontier. During these series of border incidents which occurred over the treatment of Kazakh nomads in the Altai area, Soviet and Chinese military aircraft went into action.

4. 7 November 1944 to June 1946: During the 7 Nov 44 Soviet sponsored uprising in Kuldja (Ining) and the subsequent fighting which resulted in the separation of the three northwestern regions of Sinkiang (Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai) and the establishment of the East Turkestan People's Republic, Soviet troops were used to do most of the fighting. During the actual hostilities (which occurred in the winter of 1944) the Soviet troops, including the officers, always wore half-length brown lamb coats and fur hats and absolutely no identifying insignia. These fur coats had two pockets and a high collar. Their military equipment was not marked in any way, except that the trucks and armored cars had small Soviet flags displayed on the hood. The Soviet aircraft which participated in this war, especially in the bombardment of Chinese military aircraft stationed at Kuldja and Manass, were clearly marked with Soviet insignias. After these hostilities ended, the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Sinkiang (East Turkestan People's Republic) and replaced by hundreds of Soviet officers who commanded and trained the Turkertan National Army of the ETPR.

[redacted] Soviet troops or officers who were in ETPR, [redacted]

[redacted] wore a green jacket which they referred to as "kitli'ia". This jacket had four pockets; the sleeves were trimmed with a red cord, about 11 centimeters from the edge of the sleeve; and the collar was trimmed with this same red cord. The only other decoration on their jackets were epaulets, which had a red background. Their pants were also green and had a red cord running down each pant leg, along the seam, and thin red stripes on both sides of the cord. In summer they wore regular Soviet Army caps and in winter they switched to fur hats and donned the same, half-length brown lamb coats that they wore during the fighting.



5. June 1946 to 29 December 1949: During this period there were no Soviet troops stationed in ETPR (the northwestern three regions of Sinkiang). There were, however, heavy Soviet troop concentrations at Khorgos and Bakhty, on the Soviet side of the Soviet-Sinkiang frontier. In ETPR there were many Soviet officers who were serving in the ETPR National Army as officers, military advisors and instructors. When the National Army was first created, all the officers were Soviets. At the time that the Chinese Communists took over Sinkiang and ETPR (29 Dec 49), half of the officers of the ETPR National Army were still Soviets, the rest being Soviet-trained local Moslems and Russians. At that time it was claimed that the Chinese Provincial troops of Sinkiang totalled approximately 60 thousand men (mostly Tungans) and their largest concentration was at the Flakavake Airfield, just west of Urumchi. The ETPR National Army was composed of three full brigades, which were scattered throughout the three regions of ETPR. A full brigade in the National Army was made up of four regiments, each regiment having 1,500 men. The military headquarters of the National Army was in Kuldja.

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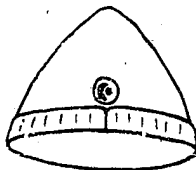
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6. ETPR National Army Uniforms and Insignia:a. Enlisted Men's Summer Uniforms:

- (1) knee-high, black leather boots
- (2) green pants
- (3) green shirt with two pockets (not tucked under pants)
- (4) clip-on type epaulets
- (5) wide black leather belt with a plain brass buckle (worn over shirt)
- (6) greenish-brown felt hat with a three inch black band running around and split at the front and back. This band is occasionally turned down to shield eyes, face and neck from the sun. It looks something like this:

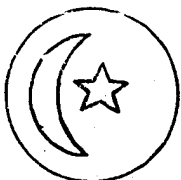
b. Enlisted Men's Winter Uniforms:

- (1) felt boots (worn over the leather boots)
- (2) light blue cotton-padded pants
- (3) light blue jacket (kufaika) with a high closed collar and four large pockets
- (4) wide black leather belt with a plain brass buckle (worn over the jacket)
- (5) brown lamb coat (length - just below the knees)
- (6) brown lamb hat
- (7) fur gloves

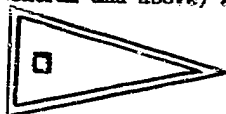
c. Variations in Officers' Uniforms:

- (1) all leather articles (boots and belt) were red instead of black
- (2) red leather shoulder strap (worn over left shoulder and clipped onto right front and back portions of belt)
- (3) winter uniform was identical to that of the enlisted man, but black in color
- (4) summer hats were identical to Soviet Army caps
- (5) winter fur coats and hats were black instead of brown

- d. Hat Insignia: The following insignia (which was made of cloth and had a blue background with a gold star, five pointed, and crescent) was worn by both officers and enlisted men on summer and winter hats.



- e. Epaulets: The following epaulets had a blue background, red trim and white squares (kubik) and bars (shpala). The stars and wavy stripes (Major General and above) appearing on the officers' epaulets were gold:



Private (Prostoy Soldat)



Corporal (Kapral)



Sergeant (Serzhant)

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








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	Sergeant-major (Fel'dfebal')
	Ensign (Praporshchik)
	Sub-Lieutenant (Podporuchik)
	Lieutenant (Poruchik)
	Captain (Kapitan)
	Major (Maior)
	Lieutenant Colonel (Podpolkovnik)
	Colonel (Polkovnik)
	Major General (General Maior)
	Lieutenant General (General Poruchik)
	General of the Army (General Armi)

(Never saw this epaulet.  
He was in Kuldja)

7. June 1950 on: A Soviet armored motorized unit was again stationed in Hami. It was charged with guarding the eastern approaches to Sinkiang, particularly the Singingia Gorge.

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- 4 -

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□ ***	Lieutenant (Poruchik)
□ ****	Captain (Kapitan)
□□ *	Major (Maior)
□□ **	Lieutenant Colonel (Podpolkovnik)
□□ ***	Colonel (Polkovnik)
	Major General (General Maior)
	Lieutenant General (General Poruchik)
(Never saw this epaulet. He was in Kuldja)	General of the Army (General Armi)

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